

THE Sunday Sentinel,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sixteen Pages of General and Local News, Original and Selected Literary and Miscellaneous Matter.

A new story, "A Perilous Secret," by Charles Reade, one of his most thrilling and interesting stories, will be commenced Sunday, April 6; also another interesting story by Indianapolis rising young author, Mrs. Ada Deitch Frank, complete in one issue. New features in the Woman's Department, Talmage's Sermons, New York and Chicago Letters, besides a mass of other instructive and entertaining Sunday reading.

The Sunday Sentinel is sold by newsboys and delivered by carriers in Indianapolis, and in 237 cities and towns throughout Indiana, Central Illinois and Western Ohio.

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The Sentinel.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

INDIANA caught another Postmaster yesterday.

They don't seem to be naming many new postoffices after Hutton of late.

It begins to look again as if a war between England and Russia were imminent.

B. S. GRAY, Esq., was yesterday appointed Postmaster at Portland, Ind. This is a good appointment.

The more respectable of the French papers and people of Paris side with Miss Van Zandt in her recent troubles.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSON will join General McClellan in contributing war papers to the May numbers of the Century.

Our Washington special indicates that Dr. Hunter, of Lawrenceburg, will be the next Revenue Collector of this district.

MARCH finally went out in a decent, orderly manner. Its general conduct, however, was bad enough to make even a weather bulletin blush for it.

The Interior Department has sold \$700 worth of carriages. Secretary Lamar inclines to the opinion that this administration is strong enough to walk.

JOHN W. COFFEY, who has been on trial at Crawfordsville for the murder of James McMullen and wife, in January last, was yesterday declared guilty, with the death penalty.

AND now comes the report that on the occasion of ex-Senator McDonald's recent visit to the White House, the President asked him whether he would sooner have the Russian mission or a dinner, and that he took the dinner.

LUTHER BENSON has just returned from an extensive trip through Mississippi and portions of Louisiana. He had a long and interesting conversation with Jefferson Davis very recently, which he promises to shape up in a few days and publish in the Sentinel.

We trust that those who are buying themselves concerning the Washington visit of Mr. Echols, of this paper, will be soothed this morning by reading our special from that city. Senator Voorhees says that when friends volunteered to present the name of Mr. Echols for appointment, that he refused to permit it, and replied that he would not accept anything.

The sooner it is fully understood the better, that the victory in November was not merely a political revolution. It meant more than the restoration of the Democratic party to power. It meant the restoration of official honesty through searching, substantial reform, and President Cleveland intends to emphasize by deeds the meaning of the popular verdict which placed him in power.

The City Council should assist the Board of Health in prosecuting the work of cleaning up the streets and alleys. A large force of men can be advantageously employed to hasten this work. Filth has accumulated until the gutters are choked to such a degree that water stands in pools. Foul odors permeate the air, the stench in some localities being horrible. The need for haste on the part of the authorities is urgent, and for the welfare of us all.

MISS CLEVELAND seems to be gathering into the White House all the ladies who have had their names linked with the President as his fiancées at various periods: The New York Sun says: "That Miss Cleveland has a generous and unselfish mind is shown by her inviting a number of the young ladies and widows to whom rumor has assigned the President in marriage, to come and spend a week or more with her at the White House. The first in the list of these candidates is Miss Van Vechten, daughter of one of the old blue-blooded families of Albany. She arrived last week, and, receiving last week with Miss Cleveland on Saturday afternoon, created a most favorable impression upon those who met her. Miss Van Vechten is now talked of as the President's possible fiancée. She is a hand-

some young woman, with fine, aristocratic features, and an elegance of manner that would do well for a mistress of the White House. After Miss Van Vechten are to come Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Folsom, Miss Lova, and others, who have attained a national reputation by having their names linked with Mr. Cleveland's."

TO IMPROVE THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Senate last Tuesday placed itself on record as an honest and intelligently composed body, when a unanimous vote was cast in favor of the passage of Senate bill 349, recently introduced by Senator Winter. The purpose of this bill is to compel telephone companies to place instruments to the office of any and all telegraph companies upon equal terms. And also, requiring telegraph companies to accept from each other telegrams for transmission at transfer stations upon the same terms as if filed by private individuals.

It will be remembered that a suit was recently terminated involving the B. and O. Telegraph Company, and the Central Union Telephone Company of this city, the latter having refused to place in the office of the former a telephone, except upon certain unreasonable conditions not required of other telegraph companies or individuals. It is well known that the telephone company is controlled in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and this corporation is opposed to allowing a telephone to be placed in the office of any competing line.

Nor will the Western Union Telegraph Company except for transmission telegrams transferred to them by opposition companies, except upon such terms as renders it impracticable for the opposing line to accept the business offered them at originating points.

Under the present system the Western Union refuse to accept from competing lines telegrams not prepaid, and even then a premium of an average of 10 cents is charged them for denoting on the margin of the message the name of the place at which the transfer is made. This information is of no value to the sender or recipient of the message or the telegraph company accepting it for transmission, and is rendered only for the information of the book-keepers of the telegraph company last involved in the transaction. By this unjust discrimination a party in Terre Haute, a point reached by the B. and O. Co., desiring to telegraph to Bremen, Ind., a point reached only by the B. and O. Co., and requesting an answer thereto, is sadly disappointed, after long waiting, to learn that the answer can not be obtained except by being prepaid at Bremen, as the B. and O. Co. would refuse to accept it from the B. and O. Co. at Indianapolis. The Bremen party being disinterested, there is no other alternative but to use the mails. This illustration fully demonstrates the advantages that will be obtained by the bill becoming a law. Under the provisions of the bill, telegrams can be accepted by competing lines in all Eastern cities destined for interior towns in Indiana, reached only by the Western Union Company at a rate of forty-five cents, paying to the Western Union at Indianapolis twenty-five cents and retaining twenty, the latter figure being the local rate by opposing lines between Eastern cities and Indianapolis, the former amount being the rate charged by the Western Union from Indianapolis to all towns in the State of Indiana. The rates charged by the Western Union from Eastern cities to interior points in Indiana varies from sixty to seventy-five cents. It will be seen that by these figures competing lines can handle the business at a great reduction of rates, at the same time paying to the Western Union more than 50 per cent. of the tolls charged and still retain their own local rate between originating point and Indianapolis.

This advantage is certainly to be appreciated. Besides it furnishes to opposition lines business not otherwise obtainable. By the passage of the bill an impetus is given to competition in the telegraph service that will stimulate it to such an extent as to ever prevent the buying up by a monopoly of all existing lines operated detrimental to their interests, thus affording to the employees and others dependent upon competition in this direction an alternative for their existence.

The bill is directly in the interest of the entire community, the laboring element and the telegraph fraternity, and it is to be hoped when it reaches the House it will pass without a dissenting vote. A bill of almost the precise nature of this recently passed the Tennessee and Arkansas legislatures unanimously. Indiana will certainly not falter in granting her people the same triumphant victory.

DEATH OF WILLIAM GLENN.
A recent number of the Dublin Irish Times announces the death of William Glenn, Esq., a former resident of this city. Mr. Glenn died on the 15th of March at Royal Marine Terrace, Bray. He was buried on the 18th at Dean's Grange Cemetery. Mr. Glenn came to this city about the year 1852, and with a brother established the New York Store. The business grew as if by magic, and the two brothers in a few years retired with fortunes. Mr. William Glenn returned to Ireland with his family and remained there until his death, as announced. During his residence in this city he was highly esteemed by all who were fortunate enough to make his acquaintance. His business qualities were of the highest order, and in social and church circles he won the respect of all who mingled with him.

COLONEL MATSON says that the appointment of a Collector for his Revenue District would not be made until the "agitation over recent appointments had disappeared," and in saying this he quotes the President. Mr. Cleveland need not worry himself over the "agitation." The Republicans may be agitated, but the Democracy, with an occasional exception, are quite serene. The exceptions are those who naturally feel some-

what disappointed at not getting to the haven where they would be. They will get over it in a short time. It is a complaint that never kills and seldom attracts much genuine sympathy.

It seems altogether probable that Senator Harrison will oppose Oscar Henderson's appointment in executive session on civil service reform grounds. The charge against Kirkpatrick, who now holds the position, is that he is an "offensive partisan." He took a very active part in the recent campaign, which looks as if he had indulged somewhat upon "civil service reform" ideas. However, the Republicans have the power to break the nomination if they want to do it.

The New York Times says:
There seems to be no doubt among business men that a war between England and Russia will be a good thing for this country. One indication of the result the war would have upon American trade has been given already in an order for cement made which entirely clears out the "disturbance" of those provisions. But it is to occur the general belief that it is a good thing for business will tend to make it so irrespective of the grounds for that belief. That a war would increase our export of grain at the expense of the Russian producer seems utterly certain.

The New Orleans Picayune says:
It is proposed to have a Creole Day at the Exposition for the particular benefit of strangers, who are continually visiting what creoles are and where they can be seen. Sogard and friends of the Creole way, are misled by the Irish keepers of corner groceries, who put up signs announcing "Creoles for sale," and then tell the simple stranger that "Creole" means anything that is laid in Louisiana.

The Marlborough (Md.) Gazette says:
The editor has nearly recovered from his recent attack of intermittent fever, and has, that some of his subscribers may have a slight attack of remittent fever.

WOMEN RECOGNIZED

By the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Their Annual Meeting—Changes in the Faculty.

The annual meeting of the faculty and Board of Trustees of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons was held yesterday afternoon. Some important changes were made in the rules for the government of the institution and the resignations of two members of the faculty accepted and their successors elected.

The following officers were elected: W. S. Hammond, Dean; J. O. Stillson, Secretary; J. A. Sutcliffe, Treasurer.

Dr. Charles D. Pearson resigned his professorship of the chair of diseases of the nervous system and Dr. W. H. Thomas was elected his successor.

Dr. G. C. Smyth resigned his professorship of the chair of medical practice and medicine, Dr. Allison Maxwell was elected to the position.

An adjunct professorship of obstetrics and lectureship on diseases of children was created and tendered to Dr. Edward J. Brennan, President of the City Board of Health.

W. A. Foster, a prominent attorney of the city, was given a lectureship on medical jurisprudence.

Charles N. Rooker, the present Deputy Coroner, was appointed prosecutor to the chair of anatomy.

The institution seems to favor progression in medical education, and has opened its doors to women, and hereafter will admit them upon the same terms as men.

There will be a special well-ventilated dissection room, to be used exclusively by the lady students. This will surmount an objectionable feature that has heretofore been advanced as an argument why ladies and gentlemen should not attend the same institution.

This was probably the best and hearty co-operation of the medical profession.

The faculty consists of:
W. S. Hammond, M. D., Dean, professor of the principles and practice of surgery.
John Moffett, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
R. E. Henshaw, M. D., professor of surgical pathology, operative and clinical surgery and medical jurisprudence.
Joseph E. D., professor of medical and surgical diseases of women and of clinical surgery.
R. French Stone, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and clinical medicine.
John A. Sutcliffe, M. D., professor of anatomy and genito-urinary diseases.
S. E. Ek p. M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology.
Joseph E. Stillson, A. M., M. D., Secretary, professor of physiology and diseases of the eye and ear.
Allison Maxwell, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine.
W. H. Thomas, M. D., professor of diseases of the nervous system.
William A. Foster, lecturer on medical jurisprudence.
H. Thomas, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.
John Long, M. D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy.
Charles N. Rooker, Prosecutor.

Clean Up.
The City Health Board yesterday issued the following order, which will be recognized as a much needed precaution by every one who is not blind, the latter unfortunate class being the only one that fails to see its necessity and observe the not obvious to the fact that their offalaries are in anything like working order:

IN CONSEQUENCE of the fact that Zymotic diseases are always encouraged by the action of heat upon decaying organic matter, and that the warm season is now rapidly approaching, it is hereby ordered by the City Board of Health, that all persons living within the city limits shall proceed at once to remove all rubbish, garbage, manure, and other accumulations of filth which may be found upon their premises, and to thoroughly clean and disinfect all food privies, cesspools, back yards, closets, etc. The sanitary officers are especially charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Board of Health,
E. J. BARNES, M. D., President.
W. WARD, M. D., Secretary.

An Industrious Incendiary.
The negro tenement house on East St. Clair street, which has been fired by incendiaries some three or four times, blazed again about 2 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of \$50. The incendiary who applies the torch is a very industrious one, and if he keeps up his forthrightly burns he will accomplish the destruction of the building after awhile.

The Art Exhibit.
The attendance upon the first day's exhibit of paintings by the Indiana Colony of Munich was very creditable yesterday, and much interest was manifested in the attractive gallery presented. To-day Mrs. Joseph K. Moore, Mrs. F. E. Hale, and Mrs. May W. Sewall will be in charge of the rooms.

Permanent Security.
T. O. Lewis, San Francisco, Cal., October 28, 1881, says: "I have suffered for ten years with congested kidneys, and have passed stones ranging in size from the head of a pin to a pea, which caused strangury of the neck of the bladder. The best physicians in this city said I could not recover. I used four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and got rid of four calculi." Writing June 23, 1883, he says: "The cure effected in 1881 was permanent."

THAT EXPRESS PACKAGE,

Which Contained \$3,800, and was Finally Returned.

Stirs Up a Damage Suit for \$10,000—A Spencer House Scene, which Broke Up in Bad Blood.

Interest in the disappearance and recovery of the money package entrusted to the Adams Express Company in the latter part of December, and which was revived a few days ago by the discharge of a number of the company's employees, is once more revived by the filing of a damage suit by John W. O'Harrow against the Adams Company, in which he charges false imprisonment and demands \$10,000 as a recompense for the bodily and mental anguish, humiliation and shame which he suffered in consequence thereof. The complaint states that on the 30th day of December, 1884, the defendant caused his arrest without warrant or authority of law and 'falsely imprisoned and detained him against his will. This is understood to have reference to the time when O'Harrow was under surveillance at the Denison, a prisoner in fact, in charge of Larry Hazen, the Cincinnati detective who was called into the case. A second paragraph in the complaint alleges that the defendant's employees caused the arrest of the plaintiff on a warrant charging him with grand larceny; that he was taken to the Station-house and there imprisoned; that the arrest was without cause, and that the proceedings were finally dismissed without trial.

A Sentinel representative called upon Superintendent Henderson yesterday afternoon and informed him of the filing of the suit, asking if he had any statement to make in connection therewith. He replied that he was not surprised that suit for damages had been filed, indeed he had been expecting such an event. He declared that he had no statement to make whatever in the premises, and said that all the facts connected with the mysterious affair would be brought out in the trial of the case. He further stated that no agreement had been made with O'Harrow when he was reinstated in the employ of the company. When told by the reporter that the public regarded the incident as a case of "knew who took the \$3,800 package and who returned it to the safe," while at the same time the party was allowed to have his liberty, and other employees were thus left under a cloud of suspicion, Henderson said that the meaning of his remarks was misinterpreted, and the reporter inferred that he was morally satisfied as to the guilty party, but was sorry in possession of sufficient facts to warrant an arrest.

Whether the officials of the Adams Express Company have any positive information with reference to the disappearance and restoration of the package is in the minds of many who are familiar with the transactions in connection with the same, a highly problematical question, and in this connection a story is related which would indicate that they are as much at sea in the matter as the general public. Just prior to the wholesale discharge of the employees, Sam Veale, one of the men on duty at the depot office, was taken to the Spencer House by a Pinkerton detective, and there, in the presence of Mr. Henderson, as alleged, was accused of having stolen and afterwards replaced the package. Veale denounced the accusation as an infamous lie. "You stole the package, and we can produce the witnesses in five minutes," said the detective. "You are an infamous liar, and you know it," responded Veale. "We have the witnesses at hand," was the rejoinder, and Veale, after demanding that they be produced, swore that he would drive the accusation down the throats of his tormentors if they would give him fair play and come at him but one at a time. When this proposition was not accepted, Veale swore that the express company had no evidence against him; that they wanted him to accuse himself, and that he could whip the man who would insinuate that he was guilty of the theft. After some hours of controversy which failed in getting a confession from Veale, the Spencer House party broke up in anything but a pleasant mood.

When Mr. Henderson's attention was called to this story he acknowledged that he was at the Spencer House on the occasion referred to, but denied that he was in the room when Veale was accused by the detective of having stolen the package. When asked if the circumstances of the interview were not reported to him by the detective, he declined to make any further statement regarding the Spencer House meeting. Referring to the proposition made to Canada by a policeman that if Canada would accuse Veale of being responsible for the disappearance of the package then he (Canada) would be retained in his position, Mr. Henderson said that the company had employed no policeman whatever, and if such a proposition was made to Canada the company knew nothing about it. He said that the matter had been given into the hands of the Pinkerton agency, and that the police of this city were at no time consulted.

COURT-HOUSE LOCALS.

An Unusual Scene Growing Out of a Divorce Suit—Other Court Notes.

The trial calendar for April is ready in Room 1.

James L. Collins has given bond as administrator of the estate of James Pool, deceased.

Thomas E. Watts has given \$1,000 bonds as administrator of the estate of Joell Miller, deceased.

Charles D. Waldron, aged twenty-seven, and unmarried, has been declared insane. He has spells of insanity, at which times he is homicidal.

Building permits: E. T. Branham, \$1,000 frame, Pleasant street, between Linden and Olive streets; E. S. Swift, \$1,500 frame, College avenue, between Lincoln and Home avenues.

Margaret E. Kemper and others have filed suit against William R. Nixon for the possession of about 120 acres in Franklin Township. Demand is made for \$1,000 damages for detention.

Corrills J. Thompson was sued for divorce from William W. Thompson. They were married in August, 1878, in Johnson County. Corrills alleges four years abandonment and failure to provide. Plaintiff asks for the custody of the child. Defendant is in Boone County.

The suit of Tamsen V. Blake vs. Clarence H. Blake was reopened yesterday in Room 3 on application of defendant for a modification of the decrees rendered by the court at the time the divorce suit was tried in so far as it related to the custody of the three children, the defendant having alleged that the

mother was not able to support them and that the defendant was not only able to support and educate them, but that since he has remarried he is able to provide for them a good home. Judge Walker heard some evidence and finally refused to grant the application, saying that he believed the children are better off "with the old mother than they would be with the new wife."

Squire Feibleman yesterday filed a claim for \$25 against the estate of Charles Harth, deceased. The basis of the claim is that during the lifetime of the deceased the Squire performed the marriage ceremony for him and his wife. Harth went to Germany on his bridal tour, and died there recently. His widow has recently returned to Indiana.

John S. Duckwell has filed suit against Gates Sherwood, of New York, and the L. N. A. and C. Railway for damages growing out of an alleged violation of a contract. Plaintiff alleges that Sherwood was to have shipped him a car load of Baldwin apples containing 150 barrels; that there were but 138 barrels of Baldwin and two barrels of russet, and that he had paid for the load as per contract. Affidavit in attachment is also filed. Demand is made for \$300.

Lucretia P. Van Sant has filed suit for damages against Charles M. Lawrence and Elmira L. Purdy. Her complaint alleges that in September last she left her trunks containing her dresses, clothing, books, jewelry, hats, ribbons, a guitar, etc., valued at \$200 in possession of defendants as a bailee without hire; that they sold her goods and appropriated the proceeds to their own use without her knowledge; that they have refused to deliver the same to plaintiff. Demand, \$400.

The divorce suit of Anna C. McCray vs. William McCray came up before Judge Walker yesterday morning for disposition. The complaint was filed some time since, and alleged cruel treatment for cause of action. Plaintiff is the daughter of Conrad Schneider, of Maywood and although Schneider was warmly attached to McCray, the parents objected to his suit and refused him permission to see their daughter. The result was the same as in all such cases, and the old folks were considerably surprised and not all pleased to learn shortly after that the twain had been married. They then arranged to effect a separation, and to do this they kept their daughter at home and refused to allow McCray to see her. They finally employed an attorney to sue for a divorce for their daughter. A couple of days since Judge Walker received a letter from the plaintiff. She stated the above and said her parents made her sign the affidavit to the complaint; that the charge was not true; that she loved her husband dearly, and wanted to go to him and live with him, but her parents would not permit her to do so; that she did not want the case tried as her parents would make her go upon the stand and swear to the statements again, and that, as they were false, and as she and her husband were not wanting a divorce, she begged the Judge to help her out of the trouble. Her letter had the desired effect, and when the case was called Judge Walker had Schneider and wife and McCray and his wife take seats near him. He then produced the letter and read it in court, after which he delivered a lecture on the subject. He was very severe in his condemnation of the conduct of Mrs. McCray's parents, and gave them to understand that the courts were not machines to assist in such cases as this; that unless they stopped their course of conduct toward their daughter, they would not succeed in causing her to commit suicide, and perhaps cause the death of both the young people. He recommended to them to permit the young folks to have their way, saying that now that they are married the authority of the parent over the child ceases. No evidence was taken in the case, and the Court refused to enter into an application for divorce, because there was no ground for it, and because neither of the parties to the suit desire it to be granted. At the commencement of the case Mrs. Schneider became so enraged at McCray that she rose from her seat and made violent demonstrations with her hands at him and in order to preserve order Judge Walker was compelled to direct the bailiff to take her into custody. This was done and she was removed some distance from McCray. When the matter was discussed McCray and his wife left the room together, but as soon as they got down stairs the young bride was forcibly taken from his side by her disgusted and angry parents, the mother leading her away and her father and McCray remaining in the Court house. What the end is to be can not yet be settled, but if McCray is half as brave and courageous as his wife is loyal he will have her in a few short hours and will bid defiance to those who would separate them. An Judge Walker left the court room a young man joined him and said that he had been a witness to the strange scene in the court, and that he was the victim of a similar condition of circumstances, his wife having been compelled by her parents to file a suit for divorce against him against her wishes.

RAILWAY MATTER.

A Brief History of the I. and St. L.—Other Items of Interest to Local Railroad Men.

Freight Agents report a marked increase in business during the past week.

Another large engine has been placed on the Logan's division of the Vandallia. It is No. 117.

Extensive improvements will be made by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road on the grade west of Terre Haute.

Some fast running is promised this summer between East and West, if the Pennsylvania and Bee Line shorten their time.

H. R. Campbell, of the E. and T. H., says there is no truth in the rumor that a strike among the yard men at Evansville is one of the probabilities in the near future.

Chief Train Dispatcher Woolsey, of the Vandallia, says he would like to see that road cut loose from the St. Louis pool, as it would result in an immense boom in business.

A correspondent wants to know how and when the Bee Line secured control of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road. This road fell into the hands of the Bee Line July 23, 1882, and was acquired by purchase at judicial sale. It also secured the rights of the I. and St. L. as lessee of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, extending from East St. Louis to Terre Haute, a distance of 189 miles, together with the Alton branch extending from Wann to Alton in the State of Illinois. The Indianapolis and St. Louis Company was organized under the laws of the State of Indiana on the 15th day of September, 1882, and came into possession and began the operation of the I. and St. L. and its leased line on the 1st day of October, 1882, pursuant to which a modified lease was made of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute by the St. L., A. and T. H. Company to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, The I. and St. L. is in good condition being laid with steel rail nearly all the way through, and re-

novels will be made at certain points this summer. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company is at present very busy filling a contract for several thousand tons of steel rails for use on this road alone.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Sometime ago a meeting of the Presidents of the seaboard trunk lines was held at which the Convention was instructed to call a meeting of Western roads, in the territory between the Missouri River, taking in all roads running via Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, to be held in Chicago to-day for the purpose of concluding with the seaboard lines on the subject of a restoration of rates throughout the country east of the Missouri River. In response to this call about sixty managers and general freight and passenger agents responded. J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was chosen President, Frank Harriott, of the Baltimore and Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that arrangements should be made for a division of the east bound traffic from and passing through the territory west of the trunk line terminal, north of the Ohio River and east of a line drawn from Milwaukee via Joliet, Streator, Peoria, Seneca and the Illinois and Mississippi River to St. Louis.

The committee was appointed and at the afternoon session presented a report which led to the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chairman, including himself as one who shall prepare a plan for a Western Association and submit it to the managers as soon as prepared at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

Resolved, That the managers interested in various schemes for a division of traffic at different rates are requested to continue and reorganize the same on a fair basis.

Resolved, That freight rates be restored April 6 on the basis of twenty cents on flour, grain and the through rates, Chicago to New York, and that each and all agree to maintain them, and the trunk lines be advised of our action and requested to co-operate by charging tariff on all freight over their lines.

At to-night's session three committees were appointed to draft plans for a like number of pools—one of roads south of Peoria, Ill., one of those north of that point, and one of roads west of the Mississippi River.

At 1:30 o'clock the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

MRS. EDWIN MAY.

The Court of Claims, Which Goes Far Towards Simplifying Legislation, and an Interview.

The bill introduced into the General Assembly by Senator L. M. Campbell, of Hendricks, to create a Court of Claims, becoming a law, constitutes an acknowledged reform. As Chairman of the Committee on Claims, Senator Morgan Weir, early in the session, recognizing the delicacy and expense of this class of legislation, asked and was granted permission to make a record of all claims against the State.

To sit in judgment on matters involving money and labor is the most difficult work that comes before a Legislature, and something, it seems, far out of the line of its chief duties.

The time spent in determining that Mrs. Edwin May was entitled to the sum of \$10,000 for two sessions of the General Assembly cost the State far more than the debt. It was this case that suggested to Senator Campbell the propriety of the bill authorizing the creation of a court for the consideration of such business.

Mrs. May's health gave completely away, and she was stricken with fever some days before the allowance of her claim was made, and a week physicians and friends regarded her recovery as doubtful. But she is now, happily, convalescent, and contemplates leaving her room for the first time early next week.

A Sentinel reporter yesterday, she expressed the warmest gratitude for the treatment she had received by the Indianapolis press, and accounted for it on the grounds that the case having excited large public attention, reporters had inquired into its merits.

"The case," she continued, "became something more than a mere question of money to me, and I would have regarded a failure, as the great mass of people certainly would have regarded it, as somewhat impeaching my honesty. To have my money impeached by members who would not examine the case, I felt to be a cruelty, almost impossible to bear."

When informed that a Court of Claims had been created she expressed great satisfaction and gave this as her explanation: "Senator Campbell, which applies to many leading members in both branches of the General Assembly as well:

"When I first spoke to Mr. Campbell he looked very serious, but he patiently gave me no signs of sympathy, and for his promise to make a careful inquiry, he was noting in his demeanor to give me hope. Several days later he informed me that he had examined the case and that his opinion was formed, without disclosing anything as to the nature of the opinion."

At her first interview with Senator Fred Winter she read in his countenance a positive objection to the claim, but he promised to make inquiry. The members, as a class, accustomed to handling money and weighing testimony, gave her no trouble. Mrs. May heartily joined in the general delight at the advancement of Rufus Magee, and a knowledge that Mr. Willard would not be disappointed by President Cleveland's administration, which she had happily and completely from first to last." She concluded, "Mr. Willard and his wife were my friends, and from the highest possible motive."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Howard Briggs, editor of the Greenleaf Press, was in the city yesterday.

Elwood Avery, Clerk of the Clinton Circuit Court, left the city for home last evening.

Dr. Charles Diven, of Anderson, was in the city yesterday. We understand that the Doctor's friends have named him for Secretary of the State Board of Health, and as he has the reputation of being eminent in his profession, they think he will secure the position. Dr. Elder, the present Secretary, says that he is one of the best physicians in the State.

Speaking of J. H. Jordan, son of the able editor of the Richmond Independent, a Washington exchange says: Mr. James H. Jordan, of Richmond, Ind., a very able and talented gentleman, known here in newspaper circles as a correspondent, is endorsed by prominent Democrats of his State for a good race in the Postoffice Department. Many friends here would rejoice to hear of his appointment.

Text for a Sermon to Evermore.

Rev. S. P. Smith (Universalist), of Marblehead, Mass., suffered for years from bilious attacks and gall stones. In January, 1883, he was cured by Warner's Safe Cure. June 2, 1884, he says: "There has been no return of the bilious troubles; I have not experienced the least pain or suffering since my restoration by Warner's Safe Cure." Cure permanent.